

Religious Miscellany.

A BRIEF HISTORIC VIEW
OF THE
PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL,
IN DIFFERENT NATIONS,
SINCE ITS FIRST PROMULGATION.

(Continued from our last.)

INVASION OF CENTURY XVII.

example of the Roman Catholic tended to excite a spirit of pious in Protestant Countries, to state their purer form of Christianity against the heathen nations. The situation of the Lutheran whose territories were for the part within the limits of Europe, and them from engaging in this design. This was, however, means the case with all the states professed the reformed religion. English and Dutch, more especially commerce extended over the world, and who had sent colonies Africa, and America, had the opportunities of exerting themselves in this great cause; and although of these nations can be said to improved them to the utmost of power, they by no means entirely shed them.

year 1747, a society was established in England by an Act of Parliament for the propagation of the Gospel in parts. The civil war, which suspended the execution of this but at the Restoration the work resumed. In the year 1701, this able Society was incorporated charter, and received other marks from King William the Third; enriched with new donations privileges. Since that period, it has frequently distinguished by its beneficence, and by the liberality of its Society being to promote in the British Colonies, its has hitherto been principally to the plantations in North America; where several missionaries schoolmasters are constantly employed at its expense, in places which otherwise have been destitute of the worship of God, and almost knowledge of the Gospel.

efforts of the United Provinces successfully directed to the islands of Formosa, the coast of Africa, and other Asiatic Settlements, they had hitherto acquired by own industry, or had conquered the Portuguese. No sooner were sufficiently established in the Indies, than they formed various for the religious instruction of lives, great numbers of whom converted to the Christian Faith. Africa, the missionaries of the of Rome were in the year 1634 from the kingdom of Abyssinia, the western coast of that continent the Capuchin Missionaries, after the most dreadful hardships courageously, succeeded in persuading the kings of Benin and Awerri, queen of Metemba, to embrace Christianity, about the year 1652. The nations, however, which took place the Africans, are acknowledged been very slight and imperfect, have been confined to the maritime provinces; and more particularly Portuguese Settlements. The of this great peninsula remains a great measure, inaccessible to adventurous Europeans.

late auspicious measure of the of the Slave Trade, and the of the African Institution, however, it is hoped, gradually the civilization of this long-injured, and eventually to the progress of Christianity among its natives.

various colonies from Spain, and France, which were established in the extensive continent of Africa, were instrumental in diffusing the faint and corrupt notions of civility among the conquered and neighbouring nations. Great multitudes, however, were prevented from European Settlements, and their wandering and unsettled, from deriving even this slight benefit. The Jesuits, under the of propagating the Christian religion, but, in reality, to gratify their insatiable avarice and inordinate ambition, erected several cities, and civil societies cemented by gold and laws in several provinces of South and North America. The celebrated of these settlements was province of Paraguay, where, by dominating manners, and the ascendancy of talents, they succeeded in forming a republic composed

Epist. de Successu Evan apud Indos project. 1699.

may add to the grounds of hope, extracted from the text, that Africa will be evangelized and converted, the efforts of the Missionary Society, in erecting settlements and opening schools, on the Western coast of the United Brethren and Missionary Society, in the South; with the efforts of these and other Societies.—E.

of Indians, from which every European was cautiously excluded in order to prevent more effectually all communication between the Indians and Europeans, the Spanish Language was prohibited throughout the extent of this new empire; and the natives were accustomed to regard the Jesuits not only as their instructors, but as their sovereigns, and to look upon all other Europeans as their mortal enemies. Such was the state of things till the year 1752, when the mystery of this singular government was disclosed, by the attempts of the courts of Spain and Portugal to execute a treaty respecting the limits of their several dominions; which being resisted by the Jesuits, and a war ensuing between the Spaniards and Portuguese and the Indians, the real views of the Jesuits became apparent, and an effectual check was given to their ambition.

The cause of Christianity was more wisely and successfully promoted in those parts of America, in which the English had formed settlements during this century; and notwithstanding the various obstacles which it had to encounter, it made in a short time some considerable progress. The Independents, who retired to America on account of their dissent from the established Church, claim the honour of beginning this important work. Several families of Independents, which had been settled in Holland, removed to America in the year 1620: and there laid the foundation of a new state. The success which attended this first emigration induced great numbers of the Puritans to follow the example in the year 1629. Between the years 1631 and 1634, fresh emigrants arrived, amongst whom were the Puritans Mayhew, Sheppard, and Elliott; men who were eminently qualified by their piety, zeal and fortitude, for the arduous work of converting the savage natives. In this they were all remarkably laborious and successful; but more particularly the latter, who learned their language, into which he translated the Bible and other instructive books, collected the wandering Indians together, and formed them into regular societies; instructed them in a manner suited to their dull apprehension; and by his zeal, ingenuity, and indefatigable industry, merited, and obtained at his death, the title of the *Apostle of the North American Indians*.

In the American Provinces which were taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, under the command of Count Maurice of Nassau, zealous efforts were made for the conversion of the natives by their new masters, and with much success: but the recovery of those territories by the Portuguese, in the year 1644, obscured the pleasing prospect which was beginning to open upon them. In the Dutch colony of Surinam, no attempt has been made to instruct the neighbouring Indians in the knowledge of Christianity, except by the charitable and self-denying labours of the Moravian Missionaries.

(To be continued.)

* To that part which was afterwards called New Plymouth.

† It was the unexpected success which had attended these pious labours, that first excited the attention of the Parliament and people of England, and gave rise to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which has been before mentioned.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The following accounts of the formation of Bible Societies, in various countries on the European Continent are from the Appendix to the last Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, recently received in this country. From these Accounts and others which we shall soon lay before our readers, it appears that Bible Institutions are rapidly spreading through every part of the Eastern Continent; that they are universally patronized by some of the most distinguished men in every kingdom; that they are welcomed by the poor; and that wherever they are formed they produce a spirit of harmony and affection highly auspicious to the cause of human happiness.

NETHERLANDS BIBLE SOCIETY.

FROM THE REV. R. FINKERTON.
Amsterdam, June 29, 1814.

I am just returned from the formation of the *Netherlands Bible Society*, and hasten to communicate a few particulars in regard to this most auspicious event for Holland and the neighbouring nations. It took place in the English Reformed Church between six and seven this evening, at a Meeting of honorable and worthy characters of different religious denominations. The Meeting was opened by Mr. J. Carp, Member of the City Council, who most appropriately stated the object of the same; and called upon Mr. Chevalier, Minister of the French Reformed Church, to address the audience. This Reverend Gentleman, accordingly in a speech of considerable length, pointed out the nature of the Institution; and, with great eloquence, called upon all present to come forward and testify their gratitude to the Divine Being, for the restoration of their beloved Sovereign, and with him the blessings of liberty and peace, by promoting the circulation of the Word of

God. He then turned to the Rev. Dr. Mac Intosh, Minister of the English Reformed Church, and some other Members of the English Bible Society in Holland, and acknowledged the great obligations the friends of the Bible in the Netherlands were under to their prudence and activity. After this, he read to the Meeting the Rules and Regulations of the proposed Society. His Excellency, Mr. Roel, Minister of the Interior, was chosen President. The Governor General of Holland, one of the Burgomasters of Amsterdam, and two other distinguished characters, were chosen Vice-Presidents. The Committee consists of twelve Directors, three Secretaries, and a Treasurer.

FROM THE REV. R. FINKERTON.
Rotterdam, July 4, 1814.

The Society, which was formed at Amsterdam on the 29th, bids fair to become a powerful Auxiliary in the cause of the Bible. The population of the Seven United Provinces, according to a revision made in 1810, is 2,151,268 souls; of whom, 1,339,871 belong to the Reformed (Calvinistic) Church; 667,063 are of the Roman Catholic persuasion; 157,403 are Lutherans, and 46,000 are Jews, (I do not mention the other smaller sects.) The Bible is to be found in the houses of the great majority of the Reformed; but is not so generally possessed by the Lutherans, and but very few Catholics are in possession of this treasure. On an average, at least one-half of the whole population of Holland may be considered in want of Bibles. Here is a great sphere of operation for the *Netherlands Bible Society*; to which may be added the Foreign Colonies of the Dutch, and the exertions which they are capable of making among the neighbouring nations.

A day or two before I left Amsterdam, a Catholic Priest called upon our worthy Friend, Dr. Mac Intosh; and not finding him at home, left a line, in which he most cordially desires to be put down as a Member of the *Netherlands Bible Society*; and promises his assistance to promote its object.

This forenoon, I had the inexpressible joy of attending the establishment of the *Rotterdam Bible Society*; which took place between the hours of twelve and two, in a large hall of the Exchange, where a number of respectable Citizens of Rotterdam assembled, and instituted the Society, with a degree of unanimity and joy, which I considered as highly auspicious to its future prosperity. Professor Clarissa having, with unanimous approbation, called to the Presidency Mr. Van Hoogsraaten, Member of the States General, and pronounced a most appropriate and eloquent speech, His Excellency made an animating reply, and conducted the business of the day, in a manner which gave universal satisfaction.

GRAND DUCHY OF BERG BIBLE SOCIETY.

FROM THE REV. R. FINKERTON.
Elberfeld, July 15, 1814.

Allow me to congratulate you and the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the formation of the *Grand Duchy of Berg Bible Society* in Elberfeld, in the Hall of the Beneficent Institution. This Bible Society was formed on the 13th instant, between the hours of six and eight in the evening. Many most respectable persons in Elberfeld and Barmen were present, together with the Chief and two other Burgomasters. An excellent and able Lutheran Minister, with great warmth of heart, and energy of expression, delivered a most excellent Address, admirably calculated to elucidate the principles and object of the Society, and to interest all present in its favour. He then read the proposed Constitution, which was most cordially and unanimously adopted; and His Excellency, Mr. Von Gruener, the Governor-General of the Grand Duchy of Berg, was chosen President. The Chief Burgomaster, and the Burgomasters of Elberfeld and Barmen, were chosen Vice-Presidents, with twelve Directors, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer.

Wupper Valley, in which the towns of Elberfeld and Barmen are situated, is no less famous in Germany for its most extensive manufactures, than for its diversity of religious denominations, and the pious character of its inhabitants. Glory be to God! in the cause of the Bible we have them all united. The sphere of operation for the *Berg Bible Society*, includes a very large population, of which a great proportion are Catholics; and I have been assured, on good authority, that many thousands of them never saw a Bible; and that, among many of them, the meaning of the word Bible is unknown.

HANOVERIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

FROM THE REV. R. FINKERTON.
Hanover, July 25, 1814.

The *Hanoverian Bible Society* was established this afternoon, amidst a select company of Ministers of State, Ministers

of Religion of every denomination, and other honorable citizens. Yes, blessed be God, this evening I have again had the inexpressible pleasure of enjoying a counterpart to that never to be forgotten scene, which took place in the palace of Prince Alexander Galitzin in St. Petersburg, on the memorable 23d of January, 1813. In Hanover, as in Petersburg, I saw the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Catholic Clergy, join hands to promote the good cause; and some of these persons assured me, after the Meeting, that though they had been co-teachers of the same religion in this city for many years, yet they had never had an opportunity of speaking to each other before. How admirable the plan, which is capable of bringing together the long-divided parts of Christianity! When the chief Catholic Priest entered the room, he came straight to me, grasped my hand in the most cordial manner; and, with a countenance beaming with joy, said: "I rejoice that I have an opportunity of uniting in such a glorious cause. I am decidedly of opinion, that the Scriptures should be put into the hands of every class of men, and that even the poorest and meanest should have it in his power to draw divine instruction from the Fountain Head." This worthy character, on being chosen one of the Directors, accepted the office with great pleasure, and promised that he would labour to promote the object of the Society to the utmost of his power.

I stated to the Meeting, in a pretty long Address, the rise and progress of the British and Foreign Bible Society. After this, Pastor Evers pronounced a most appropriate speech on the occasion: when the proposed Regulations of the Society were read, and unanimously agreed to. The Minister of State, and President of the Consistory, Baron Von Arnswald, was then elected President; and the State and Cabinet Ministers, Baron Von der Decken, and Baron Bremer, Vice Presidents. After this, twelve Directors, three Secretaries, and a Treasurer, were chosen. The President having taken the Chair, requested that I would communicate the sentiments of joy and gratitude which he, and he was confident, every one present felt, to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for their generous grant of 500*l.* to promote the benevolent object for which the Hanoverian Bible Society has just been established.

PRUSSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

FROM THE REV. R. FINKERTON.
Berlin, August 2, 1814.

This evening, between the hours of seven and nine, in the English Tavern, the *Prussian Bible Society* was established, in an assembly consisting of some of the first characters in both Church and State. I opened the Meeting with an Address, in which I explained the object, principles, and progress, of Bible Societies. Afterwards I read the Regulations proposed, of a Bible Society for the whole Prussian Dominions, which were unanimously adopted. No sooner was the sign of unanimous approbation given, than the first Clergyman in the city, Probst Hanstein, rose with a Bible in his right hand, and pronounced one of the most eloquent and appropriate speeches which I have ever heard on any similar occasion. Emphatically pointing at the Bible, he represented, in colours most striking and awful, the floods of infidelity and wickedness, the ravages of war, and the accumulated miseries, under which the Prussians and the other nations of Germany had suffered for so many years; and pointed out, as the source of all these iniquities and sorrows, the disrespect, yea, contempt, which had been poured upon the religious and moral principles contained in that best of all books—the Bible. After this eloquent and animating speech, His Excellency Lieutenant General Von Diercke, Tutor to the Crown Prince of Prussia, was chosen President. Four of the Ministers of State were chosen Vice-Presidents, and afterwards a Committee of twelve Directors, and three Secretaries, and a Treasurer. The whole business was conducted truly in the spirit of the cause; and, I humbly trust, that the *Prussian Bible Society*, so instituted, at such an auspicious period, and in the capital of the kingdom, will ultimately be the means of dispelling the mists of error and infidelity, which have for many years enveloped every order of society in this country, and produced an awfully diversified scene of public and private misery.

SAXON BIBLE SOCIETY.

FROM THE REV. R. FINKERTON.
Dresden, August 10, 1814.

I had the pleasure, this evening, of witnessing the establishment of a *Bible Society for the Kingdom of Saxony*. At six o'clock, an Assembly of some of the first Noblemen in the country, together with several of the chief Clergy in the Lutheran and Calvinistic Churches, and also a number of respectable Citizens, was held in a hall belonging to His Excellency the Minister for Religion,

Count Hohenhausen. I opened the Meeting, as on similar occasions, by explaining the object and progress of Bible Societies; after which, an universal consent was given to the Regulations proposed for the establishment of the *Saxon Bible Society*. Then the aged and worthy Superintendent, Dr. Tittman, addressed the Meeting in a most affecting manner. He represented, in a number of descriptive remarks, the awful and almost universal neglect of the Holy Bible in Saxony, and the sorrowful consequences of such a desertion; but in the formation of a Saxon Bible Society, he anticipated the dawn of a better day, both for the instruction of youth in the principles of the Bible, and for the consolation of such as have suffered so much by the calamities of war, as to render them unable to purchase a Bible for themselves. After this, His Excellency the Minister for Religion, Count Hohenhausen, was chosen President; six Vice-Presidents from the first persons in the nation, thirteen Directors, three Secretaries, and a Treasurer, were all elected, and joyfully accepted their respective offices. Then the President rose, and made a most excellent speech; after whom, the Counsellor of Court, Boettger, gave a number of interesting particulars out of the Tenth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which I had previously put into his hands.

POLISH BIBLE SOCIETY.

FROM THE REV. R. FINKERTON.
Warsaw, August 27, 1814.

I have now spent eight days in this city, and have made the acquaintance of many worthy characters in every Confession, who are willing to promote the formation of a Polish Bible Society. The first person to whom I addressed myself, was the Prince Czartorisky, one of the first noblemen for rank and respectability in the nation. After labouring for some days with his cordial co-operation and advice, we had the pleasure of seeing about forty most respectable characters assembled in the palace of the Prince on the 26th in the evening, where I laid a set of regulations before them, for establishing a Polish Bible Society, which were duly taken into consideration, and subscribed by every individual in the hall. It was accordingly agreed to lay the Rules and the names of the Subscribers, with their liberal Donations, before His Imperial Majesty Alexander, and solicit his permission and patronage to the establishment of the Polish Bible Society. There were two Bishops present, one of them Catholic, and the other from among the *Unites or Greek Catholics*, with several of their Clergy. Though most of those present were Catholics, we had also some Protestants among them. The final establishment of the Society is intended to take place as soon as His Majesty's sanction shall be obtained. I have left behind me an Address in the Polish language, explanatory of the object and progress of Bible Societies.

There is such a want of the scriptures in this country, that a copy of the Bible is not to be obtained for almost any money. It was only through the favour of the Prince that I have obtained an old copy of Wulck's Version to take with me to St. Petersburg. I have made proper arrangements for the distribution of 500 Polish Testaments and 250 Bibles; and 250 German Testaments, and 100 Bibles, which were granted to me by your Committee for distribution in Poland: most of them will be circulated among the poor Protestants in the vicinity of Cracow, Posen, Lissa, and Warsaw. I propose leaving this city to-morrow morning for St. Petersburg; and I look back with humble gratitude on the way in which our gracious Redeemer has led me since I landed in Holland on the 20th of June last. He has done wonders in his own work, and to His name be the glory undivided. His paternal care manifested towards me in the time past inspires me with courage to pursue my (in many respects) dangerous journey.

FROM THE REV. R. FINKERTON.
St. Petersburg, Sept. 13, 1814.

I took my departure from Warsaw on the morning of the 28th with post horses, carrying along with me a letter to His Imperial Majesty, and another to Count Kutubey, from Prince Czartorisky, on the subject of the Polish Bible Society. I directed my route through Pultusk, Bylassock, Grodna, Wilna, Druja, Ostrov, and Piskaff, towards St. Petersburg, where I arrived on the 5th of September.

The next day after my arrival in this city, I waited upon Count Kutubey, related to him the particulars of my Continental tour, and presented him with my letters from Warsaw. His Excellency wrote immediately to His Imperial Majesty, who happened to be in Kamensk Ostroff, and inclosed Prince Czartorisky's letter in his own. Next day, when I called upon our worthy President, Prince Galitzin, I was agreeably informed, that His Imperial

His Majesty heartily approved of the steps I had taken in Warsaw, towards establishing the Polish Bible Society.

"His Majesty (said the Prince,) has sent me Prince Czartorsky's letter, and required me to converse with you fully upon the subject; and without delay, to send proper instructions to the Governor General of Warsaw, Lanskoj, to render every possible assistance to the final establishment of the Polish Bible Society."

RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

The following extracts from letters written by two clergymen in Kentucky to Mr. Mills, when on his Missionary tour through the Western Country, will serve to illustrate the utility of distributing Tracts through that destitute country.

April 27, 1815.

"Reverend and dear Sir,—I received your letter dated the 11th of January, with the Religious Tracts, which you sent to me for distribution. I have used every possible exertion in the distribution of the Tracts, where I hoped they would have the desired effect.—I have found them universally received with gratitude, in every place where I have presented them; and I have generally seen the families where they are presented, all attention to them, and every person reading them with seriousness and solemnity. I am extremely pleased with the plan, and I sincerely believe that I could distribute a thousand of them to advantage; and I must think, if persevered in, it will be a blessed means of promoting the salvation and immortal interests of many; especially in a country like ours, where there are hundreds of precious souls, bound for the eternal world, that cannot be persuaded to attend the public preaching of the gospel.

"You desire me to give you some information of the wants of the people in this country, with respect to the Holy Scriptures, and whether a gratuitous distribution of them here would answer a valuable purpose. In answer to this I would say, There are multitudes in the motley, mixed population of this western country, that have not a Bible in their houses, and probably never had. There are many people here, and people of property too—and what the world call people of respectability, that know no more of the contents of the Bible, than the Shawnees or Chactaws do. I have asked many of this description, whether they believe the truth of the Scriptures or not. I have frequently received such answers as these: 'I do not know, it is probable they are true, but I have never thought about it—indeed I have never read the Bible much—I never had one.'

"In the bounds of this Country, where I spend my labours, a pious lady informed me that a lady of her acquaintance, the wife of a deist, was under very serious impressions; and solemnly concerned about her eternal state—that she had an intense desire to read the Bible, but there was no Bible in her house, and that her husband would not get one for her—that all her entreaties to him on that subject were in vain. I procured a Bible for her. This woman, some time after, obtained a blessed hope of salvation, through the mediation and atonement of Jesus Christ. And some months after, she died happy, rejoicing in the prospect of a glorious immortality.

April 1, 1815.

"Dear Sir—Some weeks ago, I was at the mouth of Cumberland river, where I received a bundle of Religious Tracts, and a letter from you, informing me from whence they came, and what to do with them. I thank you, Sir.—The first bundle of Religious Tracts I ever saw. I read them eagerly, and was glad to have it in my power, to give away a present, so suitable, and so acceptable, to many a destitute family. I directed those who received them, to read them over and over, and then hand them to their neighbours. Be assured, Sir, they have excited considerable interest among all classes. Religious Tracts have been much desired by us, ever since we heard of Societies of this kind. But we were never, until now, able to appreciate their worth. That so many numbers, and 6000 of each, should be printed for gratuitous distribution, astonishes our people. They say, it is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our eyes.

"You desire to know the probable number of poor, destitute families, in this vicinity, who might wish to be possessed of the sacred Scriptures. Dear Sir, I see, or think I see, another blessing, in the bosom of this request. I dare not hazard a conjecture, in answer to your inquiry. But perhaps you will meet your object, when I tell you, that we have lately distributed twenty eight Bibles, which we received from the Kentucky Bible Society; and that this number, instead of supplying the destitute among and around us, has only brought them into view.

A HINDOO DEITY.

(Extracted from a "Journal of a Residence in India, by Maria Graham.")
Chimchose, Dec. 19, 1809.

I have just seen what I thought I should never have met with on this side of Thibet, namely an *alive God*, called the Deo of Chimchose, who is nothing less than Ganesa himself, incarnate in

the person of a boy of twelve years old, the eighth of his family honoured as the vehicle of the deity's appearance on earth. The first was Maraba, a Gossyne, whose piety was so exemplary, that Ganesa rewarded it by becoming incarnate in his person; at the same time, committing to his care a sacred stone, and the guardianship of his own temple, promising the same favours to his descendants for seven generations. These are now passed away; but as the piety and superstition of the Deo's neighbours has enriched the family by grants of lands, and towns, and villages; the holy Bramins have decreed, that the god is still incarnate in the family of Maraba; and to the objection, that the promise was only to seven generations, they answer, that as the deity was able to grant that favour to the seven immediate descendants of the holy Gossyne, it would be impious to doubt his power of continuing it to their posterity. The Deo's palace, or *bara*, is an enormous pile of building, without any kind of elegance, near the river Mootha, on which the town stands. As we entered the court we saw a number of persons engaged in the honourable and holy office of mixing the sacred cow-dung, to be spread on the floors of the *bara*. The whole palace looked dirty, and every window was crowded with sleek well-fed Bramins, who, doubtless, take great care of the Deo's revenues. We found his little godship seated in a mean veranda, on a low wooden seat, not any way distinguished from other children, but by an anxious wildness of the eyes, said to be occasioned by the quantity of opium which he is daily made to swallow. He is not allowed to play with other boys, nor is he permitted to speak any language but Sanscrit, that he may not converse with any but the Bramins. He received us very politely, said he was always pleased to see English People; and after some conversation, which a Bramin interpreted, we took leave, and were presented by his divine hand with almonds and sugar-candy perfumed with asafoetida, and he received in return a handful of rupees. From the *bara* we went to the tombs of the former Deos, which are so many small temples enclosed in a well-paved court, planted round with trees, communicating with the river by a handsome flight of steps. Here was going on all the business of worship. In one place were women pouring oil, water, and milk over the figures of the Gods; in another, children decking them with flowers: here, devotees and pilgrims performing their ablutions; and there, priests chanting portions of the vedas: yet all going on in a manner that might beseech the inhabitants of the Castle of Indolence. As I passed one of the tomb-temples, I caught a glimpse of a large highly polished stone, which I suppose is the palladium of Chimchose; but I was desired not to approach it, so that I could not gratify my curiosity. I returned to our tents, filled with reflections not very favourable to the dignity of human nature, after witnessing such a degrading instance of superstitious folly. If I could be assured, that the communications with Europe would, in ever so remote a period, free the nations of India from their moral and religious degradation, I could even be almost reconciled to the methods by which the Europeans have acquired possession of the country.

FROM THE WESTERN MONITOR. REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.

The following remarkable account of conversation, as given by a clergyman of Ohio, is well calculated to afford encouragement to the friends of Bible Societies. It is taken from an account, recently published, of a missionary tour, by Messrs. Mills and Smith, through the Western Country.

As Mr. Wright was out one day, on one of his parochial visits, he called at a place, where a number of people were assembled at a raising. While he was conversing with some of them, he mentioned that he had Bibles in his hands for distribution. There was a man standing by, who had been noted for impiety and profanity. This man, hearing Mr. W. observe, that he had Bibles to give away, felt for the first time a strong, and to him, unaccountable desire, to possess one. He came forward and asked Mr. W. if he would give him a Bible. Mr. W. told him he would, if he would read it. During the conversation the man made use of some profane expression. The good clergyman told him, that he wished him to call and get a Bible; and added, that he hoped it would produce an alteration in his conduct and conversation. The man attempted to apologize for his profanity, and engaged to call for the Bible. Some people thought, that charity might be better bestowed, than in giving the Bible to such a profane sinner. But the next day he called at Mr. Wright's house; and he gave him a Bible, enjoining it upon him to read it. He said that he had been married more than thirteen years, and had never had a Bible in the house; and that he had not read a chapter, since he was a school-boy. He promised however that he would peruse it.

The very next Sabbath, this man was seen at the house of God. He afterwards confessed that he had not heard a sermon before, for eight or ten years.

During the intermission, Mr. W. spoke with him, and asked if he had been reading his Bible. He answered, that he had read in it some; and that what he had read, made him feel very uncomfortable. He added, that if what he read in that book was true, he feared that his case was hopeless. He thought he must stop reading it, and put it out of his house. Mr. W. reminded him of his promise to read the Bible, when he received it; and told him he ought to examine and see whether it was true. The man concluded that he would go home, and read his Bible farther. The next Sabbath he was at meeting again, and gave very strict attention.

From the time that this man received the Bible, his mind became more and more impressed. His countenance and deportment were affected. His wife and daughter observed the change, and were apprehensive that he would become crazy. They attributed the alteration in him, to his reading the Bible, and beset him to put it out of the house. He refused to comply, and continued to read. After a few weeks, he told his family, that it would not do to live so: he must commence family worship. His wife was not pleased with this; but she concluded, that perhaps it might relieve his mind; and at length consented. He began to pray with his family. He was constant at the house of God, and gave evidence of genuine piety. Now he invokes a blessing on those who support Bible Societies. He reads his Bible and sheds tears of joy.

THE SABBATH.

The Middlesex Convention for suppressing violations of the Lord's Day—met agreeable to adjournment at Concord on the 7th January, and proceeded as follows, viz:—

Chose Rev. CHARLES STEARNS, D. D. moderator pro tem. by whom the Throne of Grace was addressed.—Chose a committee to form a Report.

The Report being submitted, was unanimously accepted; which is as follows:—

REPORT.

This convention are deeply and most solemnly impressed with the importance of the Christian Sabbath, as a divine institution, on the religious observance of which the best interests of mankind, the cause of vital piety, and pure morality, essentially depend. We cannot but regret, that exertions recommended by the legislature of this Commonwealth, and directed by principles, which were adopted with great deliberation, and with the advice of many very respectable characters—exertions, which had almost restored to us the uninterrupted enjoyment of the sabbath, as in the time of our forefathers, should have been suddenly rendered ineffectual. Under existing circumstances, we deem it our duty, as good citizens and as Christians, relying confidently on the divine blessing to render our efforts successful, to persevere in every prudent measure to secure to ourselves and to society the benefits of this institution. Among the most important of these measures we regard the dissemination of correct ideas respecting its divine origin and authority, and its importance, both in a civil and religious view. We are convinced, that want of correct ideas, and the denial of the divine authority of the Christian Sabbath have occasioned many of the embarrassments, under which we labour. Whilst therefore we consider it improper to press the execution of measures, the legality of which has lately been called in question, we earnestly recommend to all friends of the sabbath to exert themselves in disseminating information, and to be frequent and fervent in prayer to the God of all grace, that He would open the hearts of those, for whose benefit the Sabbath was designed, to see its importance, and to avail themselves of its blessings. And we express our confidence, that should our present laws be found too obscure, indefinite, or feeble to secure the object, for which they were enacted, the legislators of this Christian Commonwealth will not be backward to redeem the public pledge, which has been given, effectually to interfere by further legislative provision; and that the virtue of the community at large will be sufficient to carry such provision into full effect.

CHARLES STEARNS, Moderator.
JACOB COGGIN, Scribe.

Journal of Congress.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

February 7.

The amendments of the House to the Senate's bill, concerning the convention of Commerce with Great Britain, were referred, on the motion of Mr. Bibb, to the Committee on foreign relations.

[The amendment of the House consisted in substituting the bill which was before rejected by the Senate.]

February 8.

Mr. Vanum submitted the following motion for consideration:—

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to finances, and an uniform national currency,

be instructed to inquire into the expediency of confining the payment of all taxes and other monies due to the United States, to specie, treasury notes, and the notes of such banks as are in the practice of redeeming their notes with specie.

Mr. Bibb, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the bill respecting the commercial convention, with the amendments thereto made by the House, without amendment.

February 9.

A bill to reward the officers and crew of the U. S. brig Argus, for services rendered previous to her capture was postponed to the first Monday in July next; in other words rejected.

The amendment of the House to the bill concerning the convention with G. Britain being under consideration, Mr. King moved to postpone the amendment and the bill indefinitely; which was decided against the postponement, as follows, viz:

For the postponement.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Chase, Daggett, Fremont, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Mason of N. H. Sanford, Talbot, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner.—17.

Against it.—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Campbell, Condit, Dana, Harper, Lacock, Macon, Mason, of Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Tait, Taylor, Vanum, Wells, Williams, Wilson.—18.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

February 12.

The senate rejected the amendments of the House to their bill concerning the Commercial Treaty 23 to 11. The bill, therefore goes to the House again in the same shape that it went before.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 7.

Mr. Webster of New Hampshire appeared, and took his seat.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. King's resolution being under consideration, Mr. Bradbury moved that it be amended, by striking out the words "excluding from the ports of the U. S. foreign vessels" and the words, "of prohibiting" so as to confine the inquiry to the expediency of increasing the duties on foreign vessels, &c. These amendments were negatived, and the resolution agreed to.

February 8.

THE REVENUE.

The House in Committee of the whole agreed to the resolution to repeal the duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, and to increase the duty on the capacity of the still 100 per cent. Previous to its passage, the resolution was amended, so as to equalize the rate of a license to distill per week, month, &c. to the rate of the license per year.

The resolution to repeal the duties on household furniture, and gold and silver watches was also agreed to.

February 9.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

Mr. Ward of Mass. submitted for consideration the following resolutions: Resolved, That all duties, imports and excise laid by Congress ought not only to be laid uniformly throughout the U. States, agreeable to the provision in the constitution, but ought to be collected in all parts of the United States in the same currency, or in currencies equivalent in value.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to receive, alone, in payment of duties, imports and excises and debts due to the United States, gold, silver, and copper coin, treasury notes, and the notes of such banks as pay specie for their bills, excepting in cases in which it is otherwise provided by law.

Mr. Randolph, agreeably to promise, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether the appointment to, and acceptance by the Hon. Peter B. Porter, late a member of this House from the state of New-York, of the office of Commissioner under the late treaty at Ghent, is in contravention of the constitution of the U. States.

THE REVENUE.

The Resolution of the House, in committee of the whole, to repeal the duty on the quantity of Spirits distilled, and to add 100 per cent to the tax on the capacity of the still, being under consideration, was amended (74 to 70) so as to reduce the additional tax on the capacity of the still from 100 per cent to 50 per cent, upon the present duty.

February 10.

The Committee on the coin were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the alloy, or reducing the weight of the small silver coins of the United States.

THE REVENUE.

The Resolution to repeal the duty on the quantity of Spirits distilled, and to increase the duty on the capacity of the still, passed as amended.

For the Resolution 105

Against it 37

The House then proceeded to consider the resolution to repeal the duties on household furniture and gold and silver watches.—A motion to amend the resolution, so as to continue the tax with additional provisions to secure its

faithful execution, was negatived 64, Nays 90.

February 12.

Mr. Newton from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, reported on the subject of Commerce concluding with the following:

Resolved, That from and after the 30th day of June next, in lieu of duties now authorized by law, there be levied and collected on cotton imported into the United States territories thereof, from any country whatever, per centum ad valorem, being

than cents per square yard.

The report was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole. The message of the Senate the amendments of this House bill concerning the Convention of Commerce, &c. was taken up, and of Mr. Forsyth, the house determined on its amendments, and conference thereon with the Senate.

February 14.

Mr. Burwell made the following motion:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform whether discriminating duties, time, levied in ports of the United States on British vessels arriving at West Indies, and laden with West India produce.

The bill reducing the Direct three millions, and to continue for one year was read a third time, and passed.

The bill making appropriations of money for the purchase of a third time and passed. Y Nays 46.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE.

Tuesday February 11.

The Committee who had under consideration the finances of this Commonwealth, and the best method of paying the public debt, reported a joint Committee be appointed with the Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth, to ascertain the amount on which the stock owned by the Commonwealth in those Banks was disposed of.

The bill in addition to an act for the due observance of the Day was again considered, a question of reconsidering which directed the second section to be stricken out, was the affirmative, yeas 18, Nays 10.

Wednesday, February 12.

The Secretary came in with a message from His Excellency the Governor, and communicated letters from the Governors of Vermont and Tennessee, with the proceedings of the Legislature of said states, disapproving the amendments to the constitution of U. S. proposed by Massachusetts Connecticut.

A communication from the Treasurer enclosing a copy of his requisition for a loan of money from the State Bank, their answer refusing the same read and committed.

Thursday, February 13.

The Hon. Mr. Hill, of the House, offered the following Resolution, which was adopted unanimously, and to be entered on the Journal:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. PHILLIPS, their President, for his vigilance, assiduity, and impartiality, which he has presided over the deliberations the present political crisis, the Members of this Board are selves of the present moment, ing, to tender to him their respects and their best wishes for the continuation of his health and success."

Upon which the President of the Senate, in answer, which was to be entered on the Journal:

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR.—The assurance that my discharge the duties of an officer of your partial regard has assigned have proved acceptable is a high and sincere satisfaction. Motion has been rendered peculiarly so, in consequence of the candor which honorable members have exercised towards each other, the whole of the political uncommon personal collisions, and invectives, have disturbed the of your deliberations. Your been devoted to facilitate the of the Agriculturalist and Manufacturer of the friends of Science, of formed to alleviate the distresses fellow creatures, of Association ed to promote and extend the of the religion of the Prince of Peace. These labors are now about to be terminated. In a few days we shall be in situations remote from each other and our political connexion will be dissolved; but I shall never cease to cherish the most grateful recollection of the numerous tokens of affection and respect which I have received from you were members of this Board."

"May you continue to merit the confidence of your country, to employ your time and talents in promoting the best interests of the Commonwealth, to be animated and supported by the confidence of the people."

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform whether discriminating duties, time, levied in ports of the United States on British vessels arriving at West Indies, and laden with West India produce.

of duty by the promises of that
our belief of which we united
solely declared at the com-
ment of the year, and finally
mitted to participate in its high-
wards."

SE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 14.
The bill for promoting the settlement
improvement of the Common-
wealth's lands in Maine, was read a
time and passed, 64 to 26.

Bill on the subject of *Courts Mar-*
shall provides that Division Courts
shall consist of seven members,
of thirteen, was read a third
and passed. The bill had been
previously amended by striking out the
provision for the appointment
of a Judge Advocate General.
Committee was appointed, consist-
ing of Hon. James Lloyd, Ezekiel
Leman, Esq. and Levi Lincoln, jun.
to report to the next General Court,
the subject of the powers, privileges
and duties of Banking Institutions, and
make provision for punishment in
case of deviation.

The Treasurer made a representation
to the House, of the refusal of the State
to loan the Commonwealth a sum
of money, agreeably to the conditions of
a charter.

Bill from the Senate, amending the
law relating to the due observance of
Lord's day, passed with an amend-

Thursday, February 15.

Committee was appointed to sit
during the recess of the Legislature, to
report on the expediency of establishing
salaries of the various officers of Gov-
ernment.

Bill for dividing the State into dis-
tricts for the choice of Senators, passed
and enacted.

Mr. Green of South Berwick moved,
that the thanks of the members of this
Assembly be due to the Hon. T. Bigelow,
speaker, for the candor and vigilance
which he has presided over their
proceedings, and for the prompt, intelli-
gent and impartial manner in which he
has discharged the arduous duties of his
respectable office during the past
legislative year.

May that happiness which alone
results from conscious rectitude at-
tend him through life, and may he
be the reward of fidelity in a future
better world."

The Hon. Speaker then addressed

Gentlemen, the obliging expres-
sion of your thanks for my services is a
grateful reward of my sincere en-
deavors to merit them. It constitutes
an honorable feature of our character
people, that on the change of the
governing civilities of life all party dis-
tensions are forgotten. Your unanimi-
ty on the present occasion gives to
it a peculiar value. The respect-
able gentleman who moved it is
entitled to, and I request him to accept
particular acknowledgments. I
you all gentlemen to be assured of
my most respectful regard, of my best
wishes for a safe and happy return to the
homes of your friends and for your well-
being and prosperity here and hereafter."

Bill passed appropriating four Sena-
torial districts composed of the coun-
ties of Hamden, Hampshire, and Frank-
lin, and one Senator to the district com-
posed of Barnstable, Duke's and Nan-
set.

Five hundred copies of the Report on
subject of contested elections, to-
gether with the opinion of the Justices
of the Supreme Court upon the question
submitted to them, were ordered to be
printed.

An order passed, directing the Treas-
urer to lay before the House at the next
Court, a statement of the public
debt of the State, of the stock and other
property belonging to the State, of the
receipts and ordinary expendi-
tures, and also a plan for the gradual
reduction of the State debt.

The tax bill for 1816, assessing the
tax of 133,328 dollars, passed.

Friday, February 16.

The pay-roll of the House amounting to
977 dollars, was reported and accepted.
The Committee appointed to ascer-
tain the extent of the applications for
separation of Maine, reported, that
towns had petitioned, the population
which amounted to 50,264; that there
were besides 2931 individual petitioners
that the whole number of petitions
amounted to one fifth of the legal voters.
The two Houses were then prorogued
on Tuesday next preceding the last
Wednesday of May.

One hundred and five acts have pass-
ed during the present session.

CANALS.

Memorial lately presented by the citizens
of the city of New-York to the Legislature
of that State, a statement is made of the actual
expense of the principal canals in Europe and
this Country. From this interesting docu-
ment we have selected the following Extract.

The canal of Languedoc, or canal of
two seas in France, connects the
Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and is
fifty miles in length: it has 114 locks
and a tunnel 720 feet long. The
breadth of the canal is 144 feet, and
the depth six feet: it was begun in 1666,

and finished in 1681, and cost 540,000
pounds sterling, or 3,000 pounds sterling
a mile.

The Holstein canal, begun in 1774,
and finished in 1785, extends about 50
miles: is one hundred feet at the top
and 54 at the bottom, and not less than
ten feet deep in any part. Ships draw-
ing nine feet four inches in water, pass
through it from the German ocean in the
vicinity of Toningem into the Baltic.
From two to three thousand ships have
passed in one year.—The expense of the
whole work was a little more than a mil-
lion and a half of dollars, which would
be at the rate of 30,000 dollars a mile for
this ship navigation.

The extreme length of the canal from
the Forth to the Clyde in Scotland is 35
miles. It rises and falls 160 feet by
means of 39 locks.—Vessels pass draw-
ing 8 feet water, having 19 feet beam
and 73 feet length. The cost is calcu-
lated at 200,000 pounds sterling, which
is at the rate of about 23,000 dollars a
mile. But this was a canal for ships
drawing eight feet of water, with an ex-
traordinary rise for its length, and hav-
ing more than one lock for every mile.

The following will give an idea of the
money expended on such works in En-
gland.

	Cost.	Miles.
The Rochdale Canal,	1,291,900	31 1-2
Ellesmere,	400,000	52
Kennet and Avon,	420,000	78
Grand Junction,	500,000	90
Leeds and Liverpool,	800,000	129

The miles of canal are 385 1-2, and
the cost is 2,411,900 pounds sterling, or
about 28,000 dollars per mile.

But in the estimation of the cost of
these canals, unquestionably the price
of the land over which they pass is in-
cluded, and this is enormous. The land
alone for one canal of 16 miles, is said
to have cost 90,000 pounds sterling.—With
us this would be but small.

If we look at the history of the English
canals, we shall see how many objects of
great expense are connected with them,
with which we should have nothing to
do, and that most of them have encoun-
tered and surmounted obstacles which
we should not meet with. For instance,
the Grand Junction Canal passes more
than once the great ridge which divides
the waters of England; ours will pass
over a country which in comparison is
champaign.

But it is said that the price of labour
in our country is so much above what it
is in England, that we must add greatly
to the cost of her canals in estimating
the expense of ours. But that is cer-
tainly a false conclusion, for not only
must the price of the land and the ad-
ventitious objects which have been be-
fore referred to, be deducted from the
cost of the foreign canals, but we must
consider that there will be almost as
great a difference in our favour in the
cost of materials and brute labour, as
there is in favour of England as to hu-
man labour, and it is well known that
so much human labour is not now re-
quired on canals as formerly. Machines
for facilitating excavation have been in-
vented and used with great success.

Mr. Gallatin's report on canals con-
tains several estimates of the cost of con-
templated ones. From Weymouth to
Taunton in Massachusetts, the expense
of a canal of 26 miles, with a lockage of
260 feet, is set down at 1,250,000 dol-
lars. From Brunswick to Trenton, 28
miles, with a lockage of 100 feet, 800,000
dollars. From Christiana to Elk, 22
miles, with a lockage of 148 feet, 750,000
dollars. From Elizabeth river to Pas-
quotank, 22 miles, with a lockage of 40
feet, 250,000 dollars. These estimates
thus vary from 48,000 to less than 12,000
dollars a mile, and furnish the medium
of about 31,000 dollars a mile. But it
must be observed, that they are for some
small distances, are calculated to sur-
mount particular obstacles, and contem-
plate an extraordinary number of locks,
and that they do not therefore furnish
proper data from which to form correct
conclusions, with respect to the probable
cost of an extensive canal, sometimes
running over a great number of miles
upon a level, without any expense for
lockage, or any other expense than the
mere earth works.

Mr. Weston before mentioned, esti-
mated the expense of a canal from the
tide-waters at Troy to Lake Ontario, a
distance of 160 miles, (exclusive of Lake
Ontario) going round the Cohoes, and
embracing 55 locks of 8 feet lift each,
at 2,200,000 dollars, a little more than
13,000 dollars a mile.

Fortunately, however, we have more
accurate information than mere esti-
mates.

In the appendix to Mr. Gallatin's re-
port, it is stated by Mr. Joshua Gilpin,
that "by actual measurement, and the
sums paid on the feeder, it was found
that one mile on the Delaware and Ches-
apeake canal, the most difficult of all
others, from its being nearly altogether
formed through hard rocky ground, cost
13,000 dollars, and one other mile per-
fectly level, and without particular im-
pediments, cost 2,300 dollars; from
hence, the general average would be re-
duced to 7,650 dollars per mile."

The Middlesex canal in Massachu-
setts, runs over twenty-eight miles of
ground, presenting obstacles much
greater than can be expected on the
route we propose. This canal cost
478,000 dollars, which is about 17,000

dollars a mile. It contains 22 locks of
solid masonry and excellent workman-
ship, and to accomplish this work, it was
necessary to dig in some places to the
depth of 20 feet, to cut through ledges
of rocks, to fill some valleys and mor-
asses, and to throw several aqueducts
across the intervening rivers. One of
these across the river Shawshine is 280
feet long and 22 feet above the river.

From the Tonawanta Creek to the Seneca river, is a fall of	195 feet.
From thence to the Rome summit, is a rise of	50
From thence to the Hudson river, is a fall of	380

The whole rise and fall, 625 feet.
This will require 62 locks of ten feet lift
each.—The expense of such locks, as
experimentally proved in several instan-
ces in this state, would be about 620,000
dollars.

We have seen that on the Middlesex
canal, there are 22 locks for 28 miles,
which is a lock for somewhat more than
every mile, whereas, 62 locks for 300
miles, is but about one lock for every
five miles; and the lockage of the Mid-
dlesex canal, would alone cost 220,000
dollars. It would, therefore, appear to
be an allowance perhaps too liberal, to
consider the cost of it as a fair criterion
of the expense of canals in general in this
country, and of this in particular. Re-
servoires and Tunnels, are the most ex-
pensive part of the operation, and none
will be necessary in our whole route.

The expense of the whole earth work of
excavating a mile of canal on level
ground, fifty feet wide and five feet deep,
at 18 cents per cubic yard, and allowing
for the cost of forming and trimming the
banks, puddling, &c. will not exceed
4000 dollars per mile, and the only con-
siderable aqueduct on the whole line
will be over the Genesee river.

From a deliberate consideration of
these different estimates and actual ex-
penditures, we are fully persuaded that
this great work will not cost more than
20,000 dollars a mile, or six millions of
dollars in the whole; but willing to
make every possible allowance, and even
conceding that it will cost double that
sum, yet still we contend that there is
nothing which ought to retard its execu-
tion. This canal cannot be made in a
short time. It will be the work perhaps
of 10 or 15 years.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON:

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1816.

The law reducing the rates of Postage to their
old standard has received the signature of the
President and will take effect after the 31st. of
March next.

Mr. Jefferson has written a letter in answer to
one which he received from Benjamin Austin,
Esq. principally relating to the improper use
which has been made of his opinion on the sub-
ject of Domestic Manufactures as expressed in
his Notes on Virginia. Mr. Jefferson touches
incidentally on the present condition and pros-
pects of France. We shall publish the letter in
our next number.

From documents recently laid before Con-
gress by the Secretary of the Treasury it ap-
pears that the quantity of Cotton exported to
the British European dominions during the year
from 1st October 1806 to 30th September 1807
was 53,180,211 pounds; during the seven
months from the 17th of February to the 31st
September 1815 the amount was 44,973,265
pounds.

The tonnage of the United States was in the
Year Foreign Trade, Coasting, Fishing, Total.
1805 922,298 284,863 59,445 1,266,606
1806 1,044,005 286,909 66,337 1,397,271
1807 1,116,241 295,000 73,744 1,486,985

The duties on goods imported from the Cape
of Good Hope and places beyond the same were

In 1805	\$3,370,055
In 1806	3,803,915
In 1807	3,960,686

The duties on importations from the West-
India islands were

From	1805	1806	1807
British W. I.	1,864,119	2,360,665	1,948,672
Other W. I.	7,257,525	7,751,855	8,665,526

Meetings have been held in Albany and in
many other towns in the state of New York, for
the purpose of petitioning the Legislature, for a
Canal between Lake Erie and the Hudson.

The spotted fever rages with unusual mali-
gnity in the interior of New Hampshire. An

Amherst paper of the 10 inst. gives us the
following record. "Died in New Chester, of the
spotted fever, Jan. 20, Reuben, aged 15; same
day Joanna, aged 3; Jan. 21, Henry aged 11;
22d, Polly, aged 5; same day, Ephraim, aged
7; 25th, John, aged 13—all children of Mr.
Ephraim Quimby. The five first were sick not
more than 24 hours each."

The Charleston City Gazette states that an
epidemic has lately made serious ravages
amongst the citizens of Columbia, S. C. Several
deaths had taken place in a day, and the Stu-
dents of the South Carolina College had been
dismissed in consequence. It is said to be a
fever, but of what description, we are unable to
ascertain. Another paper calls the disorder the
Influenza.

A plague similar to the above (but more fatal)
has prevailed in Williamsburg District for some
time past—not less than FIFTY persons having
fallen victims to it during fourteen days.

It is stated in the Baltimore American, that
M. Chaptal, the celebrated chemist, and M. La-
cepede, the distinguished naturalist, are both
preparing to leave France and come to America.

We are happy to perceive by an Advertise-
ment in the Hartford papers that Mr. Pitkin's
Statistical View of the Commerce of the United
States, is published and for sale at the Book-
stores, in that city.

Our agricultural readers will find an interest-
ing account on our last page, relating to the ex-
traordinary produce of Butter and milk from a
single cow. The facts were published by order
of the British Board of Agriculture, and appear
to be well authenticated.

A most pleasing revival of religion has lately
taken place in the towns of Hadley, Williams-
burgh and Springfield in this state and in Salis-
bury in New Hampshire. Within little more
than a year 71 persons have been added to the
church in Salisbury.—[Hampshire Gazette.]

STEREOTYPE BIBLE.

The Kentucky Bible Society has passed a
resolution to procure a set of STEREOTYPE
PLATES for printing the Scriptures. The mo-
ney subscribed for this purpose they propose to
refund in Bibles at first cost; and the names of
all such subscribers with the amount of their
subscriptions are to be published in the first im-
pression.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

To complete the number of 110 Bible Societies,
mentioned in our last, as the number at pre-
sent within the U. S. we should have added,
1 in Kentucky, 2 in Tennessee, 1 in Louisiana
1 in Mississippi Territory, 4 in Indiana Territory,
1 in Missouri Territory, and 1 in Illinois
Territory.

AMERICAN SOCIETIES FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.

(Continued from page 23.)

3. THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR
PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, was
instituted in September 1808, "for the benevo-
lent purpose of promoting evangelical truth and
piety; in the first place, by a charitable distri-
bution of religious books and tracts, among
poor and pious Christians; and also among
the inhabitants of new towns and plantations,"
and secondly, "by supporting charity schools, or
pious Missionaries in places where the means of
religious instruction are sparingly enjoyed."

In the year 1804, the society made its first
general distribution of Tracts, amounting in
number to 6253. They were sent to all the Con-
gregational and Presbyterian Societies in Mas-
sachusetts Proper except those in the counties
of Suffolk, Hampshire and Berkshire; to R.
Island; Virginia; S. Carolina; and Georgia.

The second distribution, in 1806 consisted of
6232 Tracts, and 2709 bound volumes. These
were distributed principally in Massachusetts
and Maine. A small part went to R. Island,
Virginia and South Carolina.

The third distribution was in 1809, and con-
sisted of 3856 Tracts and 600 bound volumes.

The fourth distribution was in 1813
The whole number of Tracts printed or pur-
chased by the society for distribution has been
30,359, and the whole number of bound volumes
8,224; the expenses of which for paper, print-
ing and binding amounted to \$3660.

In the year 1811 the society sent out two Mis-
sionaries, into the District of Maine, each of
whom performed a mission of two months, in
deserted parts of the District. In the summer
of 1812 three missionaries performed missions
at the expense of the society in the county of
Oxford, and in the region contiguous to Saco
river.

In 1813, a missionary was employed for six-
teen weeks in the County of Oxford.

In the summer of 1812, a missionary was sent
to Potsdam in the state of New York who per-
formed two months missionary service in that
vicinity during each of the three succeeding
years.

Two missionaries were sent to the western
part of R. Island in 1812 and two others in
1813. In 1814, a missionary tour of six months
continuance was performed by a gentleman who
still continues in that region in the service of the
society.

But the principal efforts of the society have
been directed to the support of missionaries in
the counties of Rockingham, and Strafford
New Hampshire. No less than eight mission-
aries have performed missions in those counties
usually of 3 months continuance since February
1813. The following is the statement of the
expenditures of the society, from its first in-
stitution to May 1, 1815.

For Books, Tracts, &c.	\$3660
For mission in Potsdam and vicinity,	239
Do. District of Maine,	698
Do. R. Island,	745
Do. N. Hampshire,	2331
	\$7673

The account of the society from which the
facts in this summary notice are collected,
closes with the statement that there are but 68
dollars in the Treasury of the society; that to
pay the debt already contracted, and to meet
engagements which have been entered into, will
require the sum of 2000 dollars; and a powerful
appeal is made to the public in behalf of the ob-
ject for which the society was formed, and
more especially in behalf of the missions in
which it has been recently and successfully em-
ployed.

IMPORTANT NOMINATION.

The Hon. Rufus King, has been nominated
as Candidate for Governor, and George Tib-
betts, Esq. as Candidate for Lieutenant Gov-
ernor of the State of New York.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

Vessels from Holland have arrived in
the West Indies, having on board the
Governors and Troops which are to oc-
cupy the several islands and countries
surrendered to the King of the Nether-
lands by the Treaty of 1814, between
Great Britain and Holland.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Legislature of Maryland, at their
late session, by an almost unanimous
vote, passed a resolution giving to Ge-
neral Wilkinson the half-pay of a Colo-
nel of Dragoons for his services during
the American Revolution. The Gen-
eral is a native of Maryland.

The Virginia Legislature has reject-
ed 119 to 48 an application to incorpo-
rate a Theological Institution in that
State.

Fire.—On the morning of the 8th of
February, a fire broke out in Charleston,
S. C. in Queen Street, which in its pro-
gress destroyed ten or twelve dwelling
houses besides kitchens and out-houses.
The buildings consumed were between
Mr. John Hunter's unfinished building
and Dr. Ulmo's house adjoining the
Planter's Hotel, including the former.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Stage (says the Philadelphia Gaz-
ette) between this and Trenton, took
fire and was entirely consumed. It was
occasioned by a passenger putting a hot
brick on the floor of the stage to keep
his feet warm; and what is most extra-
ordinary, it burnt with such rapidity,
that the passengers, six in number, with
difficulty made their escape.

The papers from Norfolk in Virginia
state that a very fatal epidemic prevails
in the adjoining counties. The Herald
says "That portion of Nansemond coun-
ty which lies east of the river, and the
lower precinct of Princess Anne county
are computed to have lost more than
half the population they contained last
summer."

The Mayor of Savannah it is said has
prohibited all intercourse with South
Carolina on account of the existence of
the Small pox in that state.

On Thursday last, in this town a young
seaman, being pursued by another in
sport, inadvertently leaped over the bat-
tlement, from the roof of a three story
house in Fore-street, and fell on the frozen
ground! Although much bruised, he
is likely to recover.

During the year 1815 there were coin-
ed at the Mint in Philadelphia—

In gold coins, 635 pieces, amounting
to 3,175 dollars.

In silver coins, 69,232 pieces, amount-
ing to 17,308 dollars; making in the
whole, 69,867 pieces, amounting to
20,882 dollars.

During the last year no cents were
coined; but the director contem-
plated coining in the present year fifty tons
weight of copper, yielding 47,000 dollars.

Moses Lord, Esq. is appointed post
master at Newburyport, vice Charles
Turner, Esq. of Plymouth County,
resigned.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. A. Delano of Boston, has issued
proposals for printing a Summary of
Voyages and Travels performed by him-
self in Europe Asia, Africa, and
America.

Proposals have been issued to publish
by Subscription a work on the Botany
of South Carolina and Georgia. By
Stephen Elliot, Esq.

Proposals have been issued by Mr.
Dobson of Philadelphia, for publishing
by subscription an *American Register*, of
Summary Review of History, Politics,
and Literature.—To be issued semi-an-
nually. Robert Walsh, Esq. is to be the
Conductor. Price to Subscribers 3 dol-
lars for each number.

Thermometrical Register.

February 12—18, 1816.

Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.
D 54 2PM 10PM	SR 2PM SS	
12 40 44	27 SW	SW NW clou. rain, clear.
13 20 26	16 NW	NW NW clear, clear, clear.
14 10 14	5 NW	NW NW clou. clear, clear.
15 3b 8	6 N	N N clear, clear, clear.
16 7 22	19 NW	NW NW clou. clear, clear.
17 18 29	32 W	SE SE thcl. snow, rain.
D 31 34	33 SE	ENE NE clou. rain, rain.

Thursday was about 6 degrees colder, on an
average, than any preceding day this winter.

DIED.

In Seabrook N. H. Comfort Collins, aged
One hundred and Five years and three months.
—She was for many years a Minister in the So-
ciety of Friends.

In Rehoboth, Hon. STEPHEN BULLOCK,
aged 80 years. He was a member of the Con-
vention which framed the Constitution of Massa-
chusetts. He has been a Representative to
Congress, a Judge of the Court of Common
Pleas for Bristol County, a Senator in the Le-
gislature, and a member of the Executive
Council.

In Charlestown, Mr. Giles Alexander, aged
65.
In Salem, EARNEST BUCKFORD, Esq. aged
78, for many years a Representative from that
town, in the State Legislature.
In Exeter, N. H. Samuel Tenney, M. D.
formerly Senator to Congress,
in England, the Duke of Norfolk.

Agricultural.

FROM THE AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.
Annual Cattle Show, at Brighton, in the
County of Middlesex.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, taking into consideration the importance of improving the breed of domestic animals, and influenced by the example of enlightened societies in all parts of Europe, who have established annual exhibitions of such animals, and encouraged the cultivators to produce them by suitable rewards, and wishing as far as possible to fulfil the expectations of the Legislature of this Commonwealth who have liberally patronized this institution, have determined to establish an Annual Show of Cattle in a situation, and at a Season of the year, the most convenient for the citizens at large.

They have therefore adopted the following regulations, of which the Farmers throughout this State will please to take notice; and in order to save trouble to the Trustees and themselves, they will conform thereto, whenever they may see fit to become competitors for the prizes.

1. The annual show of cattle patronized by this society shall take place at Brighton, on the second Tuesday in October in every year, the first to be exhibited on the second Tuesday of October, 1816.

II. In order to assure to the competitors the most perfect fairness in the distribution of the Premiums, the Trustees will nominate three judges from among their own members, and two other gentlemen well skilled in such subjects to be joined with them; the decision of a major part of whom shall be final and the premiums shall be paid accordingly.

III. The Premiums shall be divided into two classes, with respect to each description of animals, in order to encourage those who, having failed to attain the first premium, may yet be entitled to some reward for their exertions.

IV. The object of animals for which premiums shall be awarded, and the rates of such premiums, shall be as follows, viz.

1. To the person who shall produce the finest Ox fitted for slaughter, of not less than thirteen hundred pounds weight, forty dollars, or a silver cup of equal value, at his option, which cup shall be ornamented with a suitable inscription.

2. To the person who shall produce the next best Ox fitted for slaughter, twenty dollars or a silver cup of like value.

3. To the person who shall produce the best pair of working Oxen, forty dollars, or a silver cup of equal value.

4. To the person who shall produce the next best pair of working Oxen, twenty dollars or a silver cup of equal value.

5. To the person who shall produce the best Bull, having regard to his size, form and other qualities, thirty dollars or a silver cup of equal value.

6. To the person who shall produce the next best Bull, having regard as aforesaid, twenty dollars or a silver cup of equal value.

7. To the person who shall produce the best Milch Cow, with the requisite proofs of her goodness as to quantity and quality of milk, fifteen dollars or a silver cup of equal value.

8. To the person who shall produce the best Merino Sheep, not less than five in number, whether rams or ewes, having regard to their forms and fleeces, forty dollars or a silver cup of equal value.

9. To the person who shall produce the next best Merino Sheep, being at least five, twenty dollars or a silver cup of equal value.

10. To the person who shall produce the best native Sheep, whether rams or ewes, being at least five, having regard to their size, form, quantity and quality of fleece, ten dollars or a silver cup of equal value.

11. To the person who shall produce the best Swine, not more than two, and not less than one year old, ten dollars or a silver cup of equal value.

12. To the person who shall produce the next best Swine, not more than two, and not less than one year old, five dollars or a silver cup of equal value.

V. The said premiums shall be adjudged on the day of meeting and shall be paid within ten days after the meeting, or sooner if convenient, and if the party shall elect to receive money.

In case any of the Trustees shall be competitors, one of the Trustees being a member of the Board shall be replaced by a person not a member of the Board, so that in such case the judges not being members of the Board shall constitute a majority.

The Farmers, it is hoped, will view this attempt to improve the breed of our domestic animals with favour, and as an additional and much stronger inducement to enter into the competition; they will of course reflect, that this Cattle Show will draw together a great collection of persons and thus will much facilitate the sale of their cattle, and also that the animals, which shall command the prizes, will sell at very much enhanced prices, either for Boston market, or to Connoisseurs who may be desirous of improving their own breed.

AARON DEXTER, President.

PRODUCE OF A SINGLE COW.

The following account of the extraordinary produce of a Cow, is extracted from a pamphlet published in the year 1811, by order of the British Board of Agriculture, and designed for general circulation among the farmers of Great Britain. The Account is prefaced by the Board with the following observations.

"As the world is apt, when any thing extraordinary comes before it, to doubt the authenticity of facts, it is proper to state the steps that were taken, in order to ascertain the accuracy of these Reports; this could be done only by application to such persons, as knew Mr. Cramp, and have had sufficient opportunities, not only of becoming acquainted with his personal character, but also of observing the management of his cow. With this intention, the Board applied to the Earl of Chichester, who acts as a Magistrate for Sussex, which has given him repeated opportunities of remarking Mr. Cramp's conduct, as a Keeper of the House of Correction at Lewes. His Lordship considers him as one of the most careful and accurate of men; and in regard to the Cow-Reports, his Lordship does not entertain the smallest doubt of their accuracy.—Mr. John Elman, of Glynd, who resides within two miles of Lewes, has known Mr. Cramp for many years; has seen every particular of his management many times; speaks of him in terms of high approbation, and as one whose character stands much too fair, to permit the smallest suspicion of any deception, and too careful in every part of his conduct, to render any inaccuracy probable. Other persons who have viewed the House of Correction, and the Cow, have been equally disposed to credit these accounts.

Without supposing that all the Cows in the kingdom could possibly be managed with the attention here described; yet it is fair to conceive, that on the principles herein laid down, a great improvement might every where take place; and as the system is founded upon a perpetual confinement of the Cows, and consequently a perpetual increase of dung, the extension of the practice would not only cause a vast augmentation of dairy produce, but be felt also, most essentially, in that of arable land, by the great increase of manure. In a word, the Board is extremely anxious that the practice here detailed should be generally known, and they cannot but recommend to their members, to take every means of extending it."

An Account of the Produce of Milk and Butter from a Cow, the property of William Cramp, of Lewes, in the County of Sussex, (England,) for one season, commencing the first day of May, 1805, (that being the day she calved,) up to the 2d of April, 1806, a space of 48 weeks and one day.

From 1st of May to 7th kept no account;		From 8th of May to 25th June		From 26th June to 10th September		From 11th September to 30th October		From 31st October to 3d February, 1806		From 4th February to 10th March		From 11th March to 2d April		Total value.	
Quarts per day.	Quarts.	Quarts per day.	Quarts.	Quarts per day.	Quarts.	Quarts per day.	Quarts.	Quarts per day.	Quarts.	Quarts per day.	Quarts.	Quarts per day.	Quarts.	Quarts per day.	Quarts.
20	980	18	1424	16	785	12	1176	11	385	9	126	5	45	4921	
26th June to 10th Sept. 18	1424	11th Sept. to 30th Oct. 16	785	31st Oct. to 3d Feb. 1806 12	1176	4th Feb. to 10th March 11	385	11th Mar. to 2d April 9	126	25th March to 2d April 5	45				
														4921	
														540	
														4381	
														62 19 1	
														31 6 2	
														411 12s 11d.	

The milk being measured when milked from the cow, there must be deducted for cream

4381 quarts of skim-milk at 1d. per quart 18l. 5s. 1d.
Made in the course of the season four large waggon-loads of dung, thoroughly rotten, worth 15s. per load 3 0 0
To this add the value of the butter 41 14 0

Total expense 62 19 1
Profit 411 12s 11d.

Food and Treatment.

Summer season fed on clover, rye grass, lucern, and carrots, three or four times a day, and at noon about four gallons of grains, and two of bran mixed together; always observing to give her no more food than she eats up clean. Winter season fed with hay, bran, and grains, mixed as before stated, feeding her often, viz. five or six times a day, as I see proper, giving her food when milking; keeping the manger clean where she is fed with grains; not to let it get sour; wash her udder at milking times with cold water, winter and summer. Never tie her up; lies in or out as she likes; particularly careful to milk her regularly and clean. Milch cows are often spoiled for want of patience at the latter end of milking time.

One man would attend ten cows through the year (with the exception of an assistant at milking times). Feeding milch cows as above stated, they will at all times be in good condition, fit for the butcher, if an accident should happen. There will be no ground trampled and food spoiled by cattle running over a vast tract of land. I think cattle may be fattened by the same mode of feeding with much advantage; one fourth part of the land would feed them; a great quantity of manure made; and the beast fatten much sooner. Cattle so fed, have nothing to do but fill themselves and lie down to rest. No laboring for their food. I fattened the two cows I had before this, and made them very good meat in about seven weeks. I think cows would nearly double (in the course of the season) their quantity of milk and butter by following the above plan. It is unnecessary for a cow to go dry long before she calves. The thing will tell for itself. When her milk changes brackish, she should then be dried off; that may be, in three, four, or five weeks before she calves. Milch cows seldom go dry before, unless it is from neglect, poverty, sickness or bad milking. Where cows are kept in this way, hogs should be kept, as the milk will be (in the summer time) thick and sour, and fit for nothing else but hogs.

The accounts for the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth year are registered with the same accuracy and precision with that of the first year, which we have just given. By these accounts it appears, that the Cow yielded in the second year, embracing a period of 45 weeks, 450 pounds of butter, 3687 quarts of skim milk, and four large waggon-loads of manure; and that the clear profit was 30l. 16s. 1d. sterling. In the third year, embracing 51 weeks, she produced 675 pounds of butter, 5107 quarts of skim milk, and yielded a nett profit of 51l. 13s. 1d. In the fourth year, including 42 weeks and 3 days, the produce was 466 pounds of butter, and 3753 quarts of milk, and the profit was 29l. 19s. 7d. The fifth year's account embraces 57 weeks. The quantity of butter was 594 pounds; of skim milk 4775 quarts; and the profits was 59l. 7s. 9d. The sixth and last year includes 42 weeks. The produce was 485 pounds of butter, 4135 quarts of skim milk, and the profit 34l.

From a comparison of the Accounts it appears, that the average produce of butter, during the whole period of six years, was 10 pounds per week; and of milk 12 quarts per day; and that the average profit was more than 4l. or 184 dollars per year. The greatest quantity of skim-milk produced per day was 24 quarts.

Mr. Cramp further states that he found malt-dust to be serviceable to his cow, giving her about a double handful at a time, mixed with the grains and pollard. He would not recommend a greater quantity. Where grains cannot be obtained he recommends "potatoes as a substitute, grinding them in a common apple-mill, or pounding them in a trough. Then mix pollard with them. Bran also would be a good substitute for grains, wetting it to the same state as grains, and then mix a little ground oats, or malt dust, to separate it. Milch cows may be fed with turnips and cabbages, provided proper attention be paid in doing it. One meal a day of turnips or cabbages will not affect the milk, provided care be taken not to give them any rotten or withered leaves. One rotten turnip or cabbage would do more injury to milk and butter, than a cart-load of sweet sound food."

"Dairies of any size could be managed after the manner here laid down; a dairy of ten cows would require a plot of ground of about a quarter of an acre to range in. Where milch cows are allowed to range abroad for their food, they will never produce that quantity of milk, that they will when confined let their food be ever so plenty; when they are not hungry, they will be searching after the sweetest spots of herbage, and thereby deprive themselves of rest. Often changing food is good for milch cows. They should seldom have the same sort of food twice following.

"The Dairy.—The vessels that keep the milk should be carefully attended to in cleaning; if the acid of the milk is not scalded out clean, it will do much injury to the fresh milk, and make the butter hot and bitter. The milkpans should be boiled two or three hours; merely putting a little scalding water into a pan to clean it, is not sufficient; The milk should stand as long as it is

sound, to make the most for butter. When cheese is made, it must be skimmed while it is sweet. The sooner cream is churned into butter after it is taken off the milk, the better. In summer, the churn should be made as cold as possible, when the cream is put in to be churned, and in cold weather, quite the contrary, by putting boiling water into the churn to make it warm. Cattle should not be over-fed, so as to be surfeited; little at a time, and they will eat their food clean. Six or seven times a day would not be too often."

For the Account, from which the above is extracted, the Board of Agriculture voted Mr. Cramp their Honorary Silver Medal.

VOLCANO IN JAVA.

The following is an extract of a letter from a merchant at Batavia, dated May 29, 1815:

"We have had one of the most tremendous eruptions of the mountain Tomboro, that ever perhaps took place in any part of the world; this mountain is situated on the island of Sumbawa, which is distant from Batavia not less than 550 miles: We heard the explosion here distinctly, and had some of the ashes. It was totally dark at Macassar long after the sun was up; and at noon, at Sounabaya, the sun succeeded in enlightening the good folks so far as to allow them to see some yards around; the ashes lay at Macassar, which is 250 miles from Sumbawa 1 1/2 inches deep. Capt. Fen, of the Despatch, and Capt. Eatwell, of the Benares, who have visited the island since the eruptions, both declare that the anchorage is much changed, and that they found the sea for so many miles round the island so completely covered with trunks of trees, pumice-stone, &c. as to impede materially the progress of the two ships. Capt. Eatwell says, he was told that a village of rice was inundated, and had three fathoms water over it. Great numbers of the miserable inhabitants perished, and others die daily. The crops of paddy (rice) have been utterly destroyed over a great part of the island, so that the situation of the unfortunate survivors will be really pitiable."

Printing.

EZRA LINCOLN, at the building corner of Devonshire Street, and lately occupied by Benjamin Russell, Esq. as the Centinel Office, has commenced the business of Printing, and solicits the patronage of the Public. He has a large assortment of Ornamental and other Type, and a handsome font of Music, nearly new, and will print BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, MUSIC, or any other work with which he may be favoured, in a neat manner, and at reasonable prices.
Jan. 31, 1816.

Admission into Yale College.

CANDIDATES for admission into the Freshman Class in this College, will hereafter be examined in Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Clarke's Introduction to the making of Latin, Sallust, the Greek Testament, Dalzel's Græca Minora, Adam's Latin Grammar, Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Latin Prosody, and Arithmetic.
T. DWIGHT, President.
Yale College, Jan. 16, 1816.
CY Printers in this and the neighbouring States will probably confer a favour on many of their customers, by inserting this advertisement in their papers.

Bowdoin College.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College, at their session in May last, passed an act to require from Students seeking admission into this College, in addition to the present requisitions for entrance into the Freshman class, an acquaintance with the Bucolics or Eclogues, and the four books of the Georgics of Virgil, for the year 1816, and for 1817, in further addition, an acquaintance with Collectanea Græca Minora of the late Professor Dalzel. The present requisitions are a knowledge of the four fundamental rules of Arithmetic, the Latin Grammar, the Greek Grammar, the Æneid of Virgil, the select Orations of Cicero, the Greek Testament, together with an ability to make a grammatical translation of English into Latin. To the last object, it is respectfully recommended, that gentlemen, who are preparing youth for college, should require of their pupils particular attention. It is likewise recommended, that the acquaintance, which students form of the Grammar both of the Latin and Greek language, should be minute and intimate.

JESSE APPLETON, President.
Brunswick, Dec. 15, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE members of the American Society, for educating pious youth, for the Gospel Ministry, are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Treasurer, at No. 10, Merchants Row.—The subscriber will also receive donations to the funds of this Society, or the subscriptions of any who wish to become members.
A. P. CLEVELAND,
Treasurer to the Society for educating pious youth for the Gospel Ministry.
February 5, 1816.

* * * The Editors of THE KENTUCKY ADVERTISER, Winchester, Kentucky, being desirous of ascertaining the number and names of all the NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICAL WORKS now published in the United States, request all printers of the same to transmit by mail to the above mentioned place one or more of their respective publications;—and when the above list shall be completed a copy shall be forwarded to each of the said printers.
Editors of Newspapers, &c. throughout the Union are requested to give the above an insertion.

MORSE'S

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES
Joy's Buildings, Cornhill-S.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

No. 1.—"DYING HERCULES."—This picture was painted in the year 1812, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in London, 1813, and was the first the Artist ever exhibited. Hercules is here represented in his paroxysms of madness, in the act of off the poisoned tunic; the scene is set in a few months since, but owing to the of the ORIGINAL CAST, which should have been exhibited with it, and the expectation of the artist himself from London, thought expedient to defer the further exhibition of it until it could be opened to advantage with other productions by the hand.

No. 2.—"THE ORIGINAL MODEL OF DYING HERCULES."—This was the tempt of the artist at sculpture, and modelled expressly for the purpose of exhibiting in the painting of his picture. It was exhibited at the ADELPHI SOCIETY in London, and obtained the prize of the GOLD MEDAL, in June 1813.

No. 3.—"APOLLO, MARPESSA, IDAS."—the prize subject of the Royal Academy for the present year. Apollo, love with Marpepsa, the beautiful wife of the warrior, and clothes with her. Issues them armed with bow and arrow, determined on revenge; he overtakes the and is arrested in his revenge by the presence of Jupiter, who, to prevent Marpepsa from her choice, whether to follow with Apollo, or return to her husband, chooses the latter, AND THROWS HER INTO THE ARMS OF HER HUSBAND. At the moment chosen. Jupiter in the cloud, accompanied by his Eagle, with his hand over the parties, is pronouncing judgment. Marpepsa, with an expression of compassion and shame, imploring forgiveness, is herself into the arms of her husband who tenderly loved Marpepsa, is expressing forward to receive her; while starts with surprise and chagrin at the pectiveness of her decision. This picture painted the last spring, and was intended left in London, to stand for the prize adjudged the 9th of Dec 1815; but that it was necessary, according to the the Royal Academy, for the artist to be at the time of decision, and being unable necessity of returning immediately to his native country, he relinquished his designing a candidate, and brought the picture with him.

No. 4.—"ZAPHNA, IN THE TEMPLE OF MAHOMET."—

"Be hush'd—the altar trembles!" "What means that omen? Does it murder, or would it rein me back! No, 'tis Of Heaven itself that chides my hand."—*Mahomet, Act 4.*
This picture was exhibited at the last session of the Royal Academy.

No. 5.—"DOROTHEA, WASHING FEET IN THE BROOK, AND DISCOVERED BY THE CURATE AND BARBER."—An attempt to produce a particular effect of light and shadow, more than correctness and justness in the design. This picture exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1814. Don Quixote, vol. 2.

No. 6.—"INTERIOR OF AN AMBLEMENT," a cabinet picture; an attempt the effect of the Flemish school. Exhibited February last, at the Gallery of the Institution in London.

No. 7.—"LANDSCAPE," Composition.

No. 8.—"LANDSCAPE," Composition.

No. 9.—"SEA PIECE," A gale of wind.

No. 10.—"PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF." Boston, Dec. 1815.

THE PANOPLIST.

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, 50, Cornhill, Boston, comes to print the Panoplist and Miscellaneous Magazine, Price two dollars and cents a year.

Contents of the number for Jan. 1816.

No. 1. vol. XII.

Address of the Editor, to the Panoplist.

Religious Communications.

On the Sabbath. No. X: contains an examination of the various sects for travelling on the Sabbath.

Revival of Religion at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The account is written by Rev. Mr. Cuyler, Pastor of a Church in that place.

Reviews.

The Rev. Professor Porter's mon, at the ordination of the Rev. rael W. Putnam.

Remarks on the existing state of laws, in Massachusetts, respecting the Sabbath.

Observations on the proposition increasing the means of Theological Education at the University in Cambridge.

Religious Intelligence.

Letter from the Missionaries at Bombay, to the Clerk of the Prudential Committee, of the American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Letters from Rev. Gordon Hall, the Treasurer of the Board.

Plans of Christian Beneficence in Bombay, drawn up by the Missionaries there.

Quarterly Circular Letter of the Prudential Committee.

Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Kins, of Salem.

New Publications.

Address to Patrons and Correspondents.

THE RECORDER.

PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at Joy's Buildings, Cornhill-S.

in the rear of the Exchange Coffee-House.

BOSTON.

BY EZRA LINCOLN.

Print Three Dollars a year.